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Acknowledgements

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Photo Credits

Cover Image Description

This image is from the ASTER sensor onboard NASA's Terra Satellite. The image shows a great sea of linear dunes in part of the Rub' al Khali, or the Empty Quarter. The dunes are yellow due to the presence of iron oxide minerals. The inter-dune area is made up of clays and silt and appears blue due to its high reflectance. The Rub' al Khali is the world's largest continuous sand desert. It covers about 650,000 sq. kilometers (250,966 square miles) and lies mainly in southern Saudi Arabia, though it does extend into the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Yemen. One of the world's driest areas, it is uninhabited except for the Bedouin nomads who cross it. This image is available on the Visible Earth Web site at: <http://visibleearth.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/viewrecord?5372>.

CREDIT: NASA GSFC, MITI, ERSDAC, JAROS, and U.S./Japan ASTER Science Team.

Cover Photos

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Participants in the Elizabeth City State University (ECSU) Earth System Science Academy 2003.

CREDIT: Photo provided by Dr. Linda Hayden.

Tom Nolan, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory (middle), onboard the 2003 NOAA Teacher at Sea Program.

CREDIT: Photo provided by Tom Nolan.

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Participants in the 2003 NASA Earth and Space Science Education Products Workshop. NASA LaRC.

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